duced and passed, if, in fact, such a course should, in the estimation of the Secretary of this body, be practic able, without the necessity of any previous notice. I had, several conversations with the Secretary, who seemed to be of the opinion that the mode of proceeding intimat ad by the Secretary of State was not practicable, and therefore proceeded to give the notice, as the Senate recollects.

And I must say, in further vindication of myself, that, as the matter was quite delicate, I certainly would never have mentioned the name of the Secretary of State, but for the fact that it did appear to me that, if a joint committee was raised, the Secretary of State must, on this occasion, in consequence of his holding a high official position, in consequence of the proculiar conservation that is known to belong to his character, and in consequence of the fact that he must know more of our foreign rela-

of the fact that he must know more of our fereign rela-tions that any other man now in existence, be selected as the person, if one should be selected by that joint comthe person, if one should be selected by that joint committee, to deliver an address of a suitable and prudent character to Governor Kossuth on his arrival here, it being my opinion that such a task being devolved upon almost any other person might involve the country in more or less embarrassment; and it being my jadgment further that there could be no possibility of the least embarrassment arising from this course of proceeding being adopted, if the Secretary of State should be selected for the performance of that duty, I went to the Secretary of State, and, in the presence of gentlemen whose names I could mention if it were necessary—members of Congress, and I will say of Whig persuasion, too—I urged upon the Secretary of State that, after some consultation with the friends of the measure, Senators and others, I should insist, if I should be upon the joint committee myself, that the Secretary of State should be selected as the orator of the occasion, for the additional advantage—which of course the Secretary of State should be selected as the orator of the occasion, for the additional advantage—which of course I did not state to him, but which all will appreciate—that perhaps there is no other man now living who could perform such a duty so successfully as he could. But he declined doing so on a ground that was satisfactory to him, to wit, that, being Secretary of State of the United States, he thought that if he undertook to perform such a task it might be taken by some as involving more or less an embarrassment of our foreign relations. Thus I very reluctantly gave up the hope of the success of the undertaking I had begun, of securing the Secretary of State himself as the orater upon this interesting occasion.

There is one other fact that perhaps I ought to state. If I had known at first that there would have been so much discussion upon this delicate question of a reception

If I had known at first that there would have been so much discussion upon this delicate question of a reception and demonstration, I would have been more explicit in the first instance. It is true—and the Secretary of State will bear me witness—that, in the course of my interview with him, he went se far into particulars as to refer to the case of the Marquis Lafayette, as perhaps furnishing a precedent for us to follow in this case; so that that idea did not originate upon this side of the chamber. He was a member of the House of Representatives at that time, and has therefore a recollection of that case. He said that in his opinion the best mode would be to bring Governor Kossuth, without have particular expression. without any particular ceremony, into either house, and have him introduced to the President of this body, and to the Speaker of the other House, and then have him addressed in some formal, discreet manner by the presiding officer of each house of Congress. That was the made that the Secretary of State suggested to me, and he, being a man of experience, and deferring, as I was bound to do, to the judgment of this distinguished individual about this matter, I could not do otherwise than I did in presenting

this joint resolution.

One more statement, Mr. President, which I have made efore, and which I repeat now, that all may understand it, and I am done. Owing to the delicate character of this affair, I resolved not to enlist in it at all, unless I this affair, I resolved not to enlist in it at all, unless I could have the authority of the Secretary of State to say that it was at his instance that I acted—that he did sanction the proceeding—that I might, in other words, cite his high authority for the movement in which I have thus engaged. I hope no man will understand me as casting censure upon any one. But really I have been very desirous, conceiving that this movement was altogether worthy of approval, grateful to the nation, and grateful, as I think, to all concerned—one in which the national feeling would be almost unanimously expressed—I have been desirous, all along, that the Cabinet and the President an dent should have an opportunity of participating in the eclat of this proceeding. And if they decline, I must say that I think it will be a great mistake on their part, and one of the most egregious blunders ever committed.

Mr. BADGER. I will ask the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. FOOTE,) after the statement he has made, if, after having introduced his resolution, he withdrew it without any conference with the Secretary of

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. Certainly I withdrew it without any consultation with the Secretary of State. I withdrew it, as I stated at the time, because I did think that the friends of the Administration did not concur, as they might have done, with the powers that be in Washingditional reason, which I stated at the time, that if Gov.

Kossuth should arrive in New York upon the day on which he was expected to be received there, it was not at all likely, after the opposition I had experienced here, from which they can derive no benefit, terminate as they consider the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the honor, have or from which they can derive no benefit, terminate as they consider the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the state of the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the turmoils of European politics as to make the state of the state o and more especially if similar opposition should be pre-sented in the other house, that we should get through with this matter in time to receive this distinguished stranger in the mode contemplated. I stated at the time that I withdrew that resolution without the slightest feel-

Mr. BADGER. I have no doubt of that at all. I gave

sure—a measure recommended by the President in his message. Now, sir, so far as that is concerned, it seems is not only against constitutional policy, but against stato me that no two things can be more distinctly and clear- tute laws. Our law forbids armed intervention in all its ly separate than what is contained upon this subject in the President's message and what is contained in this reUnited States or on the shores of the United States, in the solution. What is contained in the message is not a re-commendation of any kind. The President was desired Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, (in his seat.) The sedition by Congress to have these Hungarian captives brought to this country in a public ship. He had, in compliance Mr. BADGER. Perhaps it may be very fortunate for this country in a public ship. He had, in compliance with that request of Congress, caused them to be brought

Mr. BADGER. Perhaps it may be very fortunate for Mr. Kossuth that it has been. Sir, I had no reference to here—that is, to be taken on board of one of our public the sedition law. There is a sedition that does not deships—and they were daily expected at the time the President's message was delivered. And he could state no-ed, that does not make sedition honorable. I reneat it is thing less than he did state, simply to communicate to Congress the fact that he had caused these captives to be brought here, and that Congress should see that he had caused these captives to be brought here, and that Congress should now say what fur-ther action they would take in the matter. The President does not intimate that he wishes one disposition or another to be made either of them or the subject. But of another to be made either of them or the subject. But of course he was obliged to inform us, as our President and as a gentleman, that he had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and that the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we had desired him to do and the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we have a statute to prevent all the had done what we had desired him to be a statute to prevent all the had done where had done wh him to do, and that we should now make what further

I will now refer to what my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foors) has explained—the desire of the Secretary of State to have this resolution introduced, his application to that Senator for that purpose, and the introduction and subsequent withdrawal of the resolution by him. Now, we must keep dates in view, in order to get at the proper objects of these various transactions. The President's message was prepared and printed, as we all know, before the meeting of Congress. It was in the town in which I live before I left for the seat of government, in the possession of the postmaster, ready to be delivered when he should receive a telegraphic despatch stating that it had been delivered to Congress. Every thing, therefore, in the President's message was prepared, written, and printed before the arrival of this distinguished stranger. The resolution offered by my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foors) was either offered or notice of his intention to offer it given on the first day of this session. It was with drawn on the fourth day of the session. (The president's message was prepared written, and printed president's message was prepared written, and printed before the arrival of this distinguished stranger. The resolution offered by my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foors) was either offered or notice of his intention to offer it given on the first day of this session. It was with drawn on the fourth day of the session. (The president's message was prepared written, and printed to be produced; and if they do not fall within the provisions of the statute, they certainly and indubitally are morally criminal in their character. Sir, what does the gentleman want these men to commit themselves to? Why, to this: that this country shall furnish the material and means to prevent the empire of Russia from interfering in ordinary steps by which such a thing trained in their character. Sir, what does the gentleman want these men to commit themselves to? Why, to this: that this country shall furnish the morally criminal in their ch disposition of the subject we should deem proper.

I will now refer to what my friend from Mississippi

vited to this country as an emigrant: it was in that character that he was expected to arrive, and it was in reference to that invitation and that character that the President's message refers to him. It was in reference to these same objects that the resolution was proposed by the Secretary of State to be introduced, and that the resolu-

stated expressly, more than once, that he was coming to this country merely as a visiter, and in behalf of his coun-try, and not as an emigrant at all. We have thus actual and correct information from which to gather the facts

connected with his intentions.

Mr. BADGER. In reply to that, I will state what I meant to say was this: not that the Secretary of State had spoken to the Seaator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) to introduce a resolution respecting Kossuth, and had said that he wished this resolution offered to him as an intended emigrant; not at all. But here was the resolution of Congress, under which a ship was granted to bring Kossuth to this country; and that resolution contemplated him as coming as an emigrant. I say, therefore, that, whatever was his exposition in England, we had no authoritative information from him that he was coming in any other character when that last resolution was introduced. When, therefore, all these things took place, it is clear upon the record that they referred to an emigrant. Now, as soon as Kossuth lands upon our shores, he informs us in substance as follows: You are mistaken; I sam not an emigrant; I come not to this country for the

judgment, for a foreigner who has just put his foot upon our soil to come among us as the propagandist of his nation's cause, to inflame the people into the adoption of mea-sures that he may deem beneficial to his country, with-out regard to the policy, the laws, or the institutions of our Government, whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises. Now, sir, when emigrants come to this in the premises. Now, sir, when emigrants come to this country to seek refuge from abroad—come to settle here among us, and mingle with us and with our people, to enjoy the privilege of our institutions, and add to the enterprise and industrial pursuits of our country, so that we may all together enjoy the blessings of civil liberty, and build up and perpetuate the strength of the country—we may well bid them welcome. And, sir, when emigrants come to this country, as they sometimes do, who are able to render us assistance, to shed glory around this country, and enable us to move in other and higher spheres; when they are able to take and direct our armies in the field of battle, and add grace and counsel to the wisdom of our legislative bodies, I shall ever be ready to admit them legislative bodies, I shall ever be ready to admit them—as my friend from Illinois (Mr. Shields) will permit me to say I have, in respect to him, already done—I shall be ready to admit them to a place near my heart—although, sir, it may not beat in union with it. I say I think no foreign missionary should come here to instruct our people in their duties as to foreign nations—whether he be a member of the British Parliament, who comes to the they might have done, with the powers that be in Washington, and that, under all the circumstances of the case, I was rather ungraciously treated by worthy friends upon the other side of the House, who seemed to me to misunderstand my position in the whole affair, and did not give the subject that kind and respectful treatment which I had a right to expect at their hands; and also for the additional waspen, which I stated at the time, that if Gov.

It may be, Mr. President, that I have not got the idea of progress. The honorable Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. STOCKTON.) in speaking with reference to that policy of non-intervention which we have received from Washing of disrespect or resentment towards any human being in the world, but rather with feelings of the most profound mortification and regret.

of non-intervention which we have necessary ington, said that what was proper then might not be proper now. He asks, is adhering to that policy profound mortification and regret. not change the road in which he advances. To make proreal floors. I have no doubt of that at all. I gave the opportunity to the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foots) with great pleasure to make his statement, because, although he has several times spoken in reference to that point, some misapprehensions have prevailed which this opportunity enables him to rectify.

But in what I was saying I had no reference to the introduction of that resolution under the section of the sect But in what I was saying I had no reference to the introduction of that resolution under the sanction of the Secretary of State, but to the remark of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Case) that this resolution and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Case) that this resolution is the progress I want. Nor, Mr. President, can I consider it entirely harmless that any person should make an Michigan, (Mr. Cass,) that this was an Executive mea-

> portions of this country. I was about to state, when the anticipative genius of my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foors) so far outstripped me by the discovery of that bugbear of civil law, that we have a statute to prevent all forbids the setting forth on any such expedition, it neces-sarily forbids the preliminary steps by which such a thing is to be produced; and if they do not fall within the pro-

terposition of Russia, which I suppose is just as certain as the future conflict itself, we have placed ourselves in a position in which we must either advance or ingloriously retreat. In fact, if we abandon the policy of our country, drawn on the fourth day of the session, (Thursday,) and known on the fourth day of the session, (Thursday,) and involve ourselves in this question, we shall ere long find ourselves in a situation of which no man can see the (Friday,) the day after the resolution had been withdrawn from here. to welcome by my vote any man who comes here and en-deavors to commit the citizens of this country to interven-tion in the foreign affairs of other nations. At the same time, Mr. President, in offering this remark, I do not mean to cast any reproach upon Kossuth. I can understand the enthusiastic character of the man; I can understand it by

last men in the world to request me to offer any such resolution. I do not think now that any thing of that sort is contemplated in any quarter.

Mr. BADGER. I am obliged to my friend for this explanatory statement, given with his usual candor. It seems, then, that, so far as the Administration is concerned, not only in reference to the message of the President, atthough I do not claim any great dent of the United States, but also the desire of the Secretary of State to have this resolution introduced, the President and Secretary of State to have the referring to a supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of a supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the introduction of a resolution providing for the reception of Kossuth as an emigrant, he misunderstood me.

Mr. ROOTE, of Mississippi. If the gentleman willook into the British papers, he will find that Governor Kossuth stated expressly, more than once, that he was coming to this country merely as a visiter, and in behalf of his country, and which might benefit him without improperly committing us, I cannot, under such circums, and content provided the sense of the content of the most of a sense of the introduction to Kossuth as the great impersonation of the principles of free government. It has not been my fortune, Mr. President, although I do not claim any great a supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of a supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed of the president and secretary of State were both referring to a supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the sensibility of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of the supposed emigrant coming am whether Hungary had intended to establish a despotism of her own or not, I should have heartily wished to see her gain the victory in that conflict. It was a contest for national independence, and not for republicanism. And I doubt very much whether, in all the struggles which have recently taken place, the idea ever entered Kossuth's mind of the broadcast sowing of liberal principles. ciples and the distribution of equal rights to his countrymen. He wished to establish an independent nation to be under the supremacy of the Magyar race—th to be under the supremacy of the Magyar race—the Croats and Sclavonians to occupy the same position that they had occupied while the kingdom remained linked with Austria. That he admits. It is a mistake, therefore, Mr. President, it seems to me, to suppose that Kossuth, in his struggles in Europe, represented at all, much less that he was the peculiar imbodiment of, the principle of American freedom, as we understand it. A country may be absolutely independent, and yet despotic: such is Russia. A country may be absolutely independent, and entirely aristocratic; it may be absolutely independent, and entirely aristocratic; it may be absolutely independent, and democratic. The interior regulations by which the public authority is secured are otally distinct in their character from that which makes a State a sovereignty and independent. It has been said that he represents a high principle. I am willing to admit it. He represents the high principle of matianal independence, and Now, as soon as Kossuth lands upon our shores, ae informs us in substance as follows: You are mistaken; I am not an emigrant; I come not to this country for the purpose of casting my lot here; I do not propose to become a citizen of your community; but I am here as a mere visiter, not for purposes of curiosity or improvement, but as a visiter upon a political mission. I come here to agitate among the people of this country, and entirely aristocratic; it may be absolutely independent, and democratic. The interior regulations by which the public authority is secured are futally distinct to enter character from that which makes a State a sovement, but as a visiter upon a political mission. I come here to agitate among the people of this country, and seek the state of the many arise between Hungary and Austria—intervention in order to say that you will not permit the Crart off Russia to interfere. Now, sir, the whole character of this case is changed. We invited Kossuth to come here as an emigrant, to live among us. He comes here as an emigrant, to live among us. He comes here as an emigrant, to live among us. He comes here, but says, I come not in any such character, but I come upon a political mission. I place myself before the people of this country, and seek to stir them to give me pledges that they will supply the means to make any intervention upon the part of Russia of no available.

Now, I say that there has been nothing done by the Executive part of this Government, in any of its branches, or by our Legislature, to show that they exist of this country, without the propagandist of his nation's cause, to inflame the people into the adoption of means to say that it is in exceedingly bad taste, in my judgment, for a foreigner who has just put this foot upon our soil to come among us as the propagandist of his nation's cause, to inflame the people of the propagandist of his nation's cause, to inflame the people in the adoption of means and the propagandist of his nation's cause, to inflame the people into the a ment to interfere, and concede or restore to them that right, until they found that no hope remained that by that method their rights could either be recovered or main-tained; and then, as the last resort, they declared themselves independent. And they scarcely waited an hour after that declaration before they formed constitutions for themselves in several States of this Union. And what did they embody in them? The principles of English freedom— the habeas corpus, the trial by jury. Where did they resort, when they came to frame their own declarations of rights, to find the materials out of which they were to be formed? Did they not resort to that very England? Surely they did. They struck off the external forms of the mon-

archy. They provided, by republican governments, for the security of their rights—rights which they had en-joyed as Englishmen—civil rights which they had enjoyed, but which, in consequence of the changes of the time, had become insecure in their connexion with that country. They did not begin by making small demants, hypocritically reserving larger until they acquired more strength. They demanded at first all that they asked at all. They urged that it should be conceded to them at long as hope led them to expect concession; and when hope was all over they declared themselves independent.

Therefore, as I conceive, there is nothing in the history of this individual to induce us to pass this resolution; but if we do pass it I am totally unable to perseive why gentlemen should object to the amendment which my friend from Georgia has proposed. If we welcome the one, why not welcome the whole? Is it because the associates of Kossuth have made no political speeches that we are to leave them out? Shall he be especially selected for this honor, because, instead of landing upon our shores as they have done, enjoying the hospitality we proffer, he has occupied his time in declaratory harkagues? Is this the cally reserving larger until they acquired more strength. They demanded at first all that they asked at all. They have done, enjoying the hospitanty we profier, he has occupied his time in declamatory harangues? Is this the
reason why we are to consider him as especially entitled
to our notice? If it is, it is, in my judgment, a very poor
reason. Whatever we do for one by way of compliment
and honors, let us do for them all. In my judgment
the American Congress would act wisely to to no such
thing as is proposed by this resolution to any othe parties.

I wish not to be misunderstood about this matter. I
would be very far from offering any indignity to this distinguished man who has come to our shores. would be very lar from one-ring any indignity to this dis-tinguished man who has come to our shores—ir, very far from it. He who is the victim of oppression, he who has fallen in a contest for the maintenance of na onal inde-pendence, and seeks our shores, be he high a low, will

pendence, and seeks our shores, be he high of low, will always receive from me the most cordial greeting. He may forfeit that by his subsequent conduct. He may forfeit it by showing that he brings a restless spirt with him, incompatible with the security of our own States. But my first impression must always be decidedly and heartily cordial towards him. In making these remark, I wish it to be understood that I mean merely to explain the motives which govern me in declining to vote for this resolution, and for thinking it indispensable, if it passes at all, that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia should be attached to it. And whatever maybe the state of public opinion in relation to him—however, under the excitement of the moment, we may conceal from ourselve excitement of the moment, we may conceal from curselves the real and important matters involved in the proceeding we now take—I myself believe that, at no distant day, it will be seen and understood by the whole Ameican people that, in its real character and tendency, and the consequences likely to result from it, it is a great deal more than an empty compliment, and a great deal more than we can do with a just regard for our own interests and for those of the country.

those of the country.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. I wish to occupy the attention of the Senate but two minutes. I wish simply to call the attention of the Senate, and of the Senator from call the attention of the Senate, and of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Badger) especially, to that I know he is as familiar with as any of us—to one of the amend-ments to the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:
"Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting

as follows:

"Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting in stablishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exorcise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; the right of the people peaceably to assumble, and to petitio the Government of a redress of girevances."

Now, I suppose the right of our people peaceably to assumble cannot be doubted under that clause. The right of freedom of speech is fully secured also. And therefore, it seems to me that any gentleman, especially such an individual as this, invited to our shores, and trought in one of the Government vessels, might at least be allowed to make a public speech without being charged with being a foreign emissary; and particularly might be allowed to reply in a very proper manner to addresses nade to him by other persons. I venture to say that if the gentleman from North Carolina will look a little into the public prints of New York, he will find that the dementor of that gentleman, from the time he reached our shore, has been modest, dignified, judicious; that he has shown no intermeddling spirit; that he has not only not agitated against our institutions, but that, under the most extraordinary tests, he has manifested a determination notto interfere in the least possible degree with domestic questions. He has said expressly that his mission is in lehalf of Hungary, in behalf of his own country, and he would deem himself disgraced if he should utter a single word or write a word which could by possibility be construed into an intention on his part to interfere at all with the management of our domestic concerns. These are the facts of the case. His speeches are all of one tents and dent's messign refers to him. It was in refrence to these same objects that the resolution was proposed by the Secretary of State to be introduced, and that the resolution was introduced; and that the resolution was introduced; and that state of things continued until the resolution was resolution was introduced; and that state of things continued that the resolution was introduced; and that state of things continued until the resolution was withdrawn. Never, until Kossuth landed upon our shores, did we have authentic information from Kim of the purposes for which he came here. We might have drawn our conclusions and conjectures from what he said during his hasty visit to England. But as to what was the purpose of his coming here, what expected to accomplish by it, we shad no authoritative expositions until after he landed in this country.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, I wish, in justice to the consequence of certain step performed the consequence of the purposes of his coming here, what he said during his hasty visit to England. But as to what was the purpose of his coming here, what he expected to accomplish by it, we shad no authoritative expositions until after he landed in this country.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, I wish, in justice to the consequence of certain acts performed by the consequence of certain acts performed by Governor of the large sunk, with a subject to accomplish by it, we shad no authoritative expositions until after he landed in this country.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, I wish, in justice to the consequence of certain acts performed by the consequence of certain acts performed by Governor of his coming here, what he expected to accomplish by it, we shad no authoritation to welcome and public desired the consequence of certain acts performed by Governor of his coming here, what he exposed to accomplish by it, we had no authoritation to welcome and public desired to accomplish by it, we had no authoritation to welcome entire the consequence of certain acts performed by the exposed to accompl

say that the language which he has uttered this morning, and the doctrines which he has undertaken to maintain in our hearing, in my opinion, if practised upon, would make this the most absolute despotism in the world. They break down the freedom of the press, destroy the freedom of speech, and after a while would lead to just such violent and despotic proceedings as have outraged the sensibilities of the so-called republican Government of France, and would mark with indelible disgrace the annals of this free and noble republic. I know the gentleman does not contemplate any thing of that sort, and yet such would be the inevitable result.

The gentleman seems to think that some interference should take place to prevent such speeches as are now being made by Kossuth—modest, gentlemanly, eloquent, philanthropic, christianlike as they are. He seems to think they should be prevented when not only the people are assembled for the purpose of hearing him speak, but he is constrained to speak by addresses delivered to him. This, the gentleman seems to think, is a great public grievance, and out of this he conceives that great mischief is presently to flow, and this sort of practice, if allowed hereafter to be repeated, is to put the public quiet of the country into danger, and perchance to jeopard our free institutions.

The gentleman will allow me to say, in conclusion that

The gentleman will allow me to say, in conclusion, that The gentleman will allow me to say, in conclusion, that I would have travelled five hundred miles, riding all the time the most disagreeably-moving horse in Christendom; I would have ridden five hundred miles without any cessation, or attempted to do it, without sleep; I would have submitted to all the discomforts possible to be imagined in the experience of a traveller under such circumstances, in preference to hearing such a harangue as that which the distinguished gentleman has delivered—from one that Ladmire and laye so much.

I admire and love so much.

Mr. BADGER. It is one of the ordinary dexterities of Mr. BADGER. It is one of the ordinary dexterities of accomplished debaters—and every body knows that the Senator from Mississippi occupies a high station in that respect—to put into his adversary's mouth what his adversary has not said. Now, sir, I have neither said nor intimated that I think Governor Kossuth should be arrested in his course of speeches.

Mr. FOOTE, (in his seat.) I did not say that.

Mr. BADGER. We said that I had intimated that some

Mr. BADGER. He said that I had intimated that

Mr. FOOTE. No, sir. I understood was gendeman t Mr. FOOTE. No, sir. I understood was gentleman to complain of the spirit of the speeches now being made by Governor Kossuth; to say that such speeches were dangerous; and to intimate clearly that some steps, of some kind or other, ought to be taken, either positive or negative, I do not care which—some effort to arrest him in what he deemed to be a mischievous course of proceeding. I supposed the gentleman meant the sort of moral influence which would grow out of our refusal to do him these honors, as all that he at the present time proposed these honors, as all that he at the present time propose

to do.

Mr. BADGER. Well, sir, I said nothing of the kind; and I said nothing from which any thing of the kind could be inferred—not at all, sir.

Mr. FOOTE. Did you not call it moral sedition?

Mr. BADGER. I said nothing about moral sedition. I said this, and I repeat it: that when I am called upon to give a vote of thanks to a foreigner who lands upon our shores, if I find him engaged in making political harangues to our people, the avowed object of which is to commit them to a course of proceedings, either resulting in mere braggadocia, or earrying us to a foreign war, that, sir, is a sufficient reason with me for refusing the vote; for, I said, while the law of the land forbids any steps being taken for the purpose of organizing and putting on being taken for the purpose of organizing and putting on foot any such forcible interference with foreign States, it is not in my mind an innocent thing for a foreigner to endeavor to commit our people by previous declarations to the ultimate accomplishment of such an object; and I stated this as a motive and a reason why I could not vote for the resolution

stated this as a motive and a reason why I could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. FOOTE, (interposing.) Did not the gentleman say, in that part of his remarks he has now referred to, that the incipient step—public inflammatory addresses that might lead to such a result—was in his judgment highly censurable, and calculated to be greatly mischievous, and in his opinion should be counteracted in some way? He

was so understood at least by every body else.

Mr. BADGER. I think I said nothing about it. I think I said no word of the kind. I said that if the law forbade the ultimate consequence, it would not be exactly inno-eent, whether punishable or not, to set the incipient step going. I said nothing about punishment. I was assign-ing the reasons why I should not vote for this resolution.

to hostile c

hostile conflict with another.

Mr. FOOTE, (interposing.) That was against our do

Mr. BADGER. Certainly—certainly.
Mr. FOOTE. Gov. Kossuth did not do that. Mr. BADGER. That is true.

Mr. FOOTE. Therefore the two cases are not alike and the argument is a very poor one.

Mr. BADGER. Therefore they are not the same; but

they may be alike, nevertheless.

Mr. FOOTE. They are wholly unlike, I think. Mr. BADGER, (resuming.) If he who comes here to stimulate us to domestic war is blameable, I think he who comes here to stimulate us to foreign war is blameable. There is a difference between same and alike. The two cases are not the same, but the two cases are alike. I de not undertake to determine the question whether Thompson should have been prosecuted and punished for any thing he said. The Government of the United States have no sedition law; and it depends entirely upon the law of Massachusetts and of other States in which he made these flagitious appeals. Still I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the conduct of that man a gross abuse, a great indignity, a direct insult, and an infamous transac-tion. Still I would not at all intimate that I meant to say that the man should be indicted, and be sent to the pillory or whipped, because he made those speeches. I am called upon to give a vote, however; and as I understand it, and as it must necessarily be understood by the world, it will not be merely giving my hand to the man, but telling him that I approve of the course he has pursued. Now, in this case, I do not approve the course he has pursued. I do

case, I do not approve the course he has pursued. I do not sanction that course, and therefore I will not say so, directly or indirectly. Nor will I have it attributed to me that, by my vote, I intimated any thing of the kind.

I am sorry that the Senator from Mississippi should have such an idea of my speech. But, Mr. President, we who have been here for the last five years have heard him who have been here for the last five years have heard him characterize perhaps a hundred speeches in the same way. I have noticed this. Whenever any man makes a speech against any ground that the Senator from Mississippi supports, particularly if he makes a pretty good speech, [laughter]—that is if he makes a speech founded upon sense and reason, and which it is not so very easy for the Senator to answer—he gets up and expresses his perfect astonishment and horror at hearing such a marvellous doctrine, and would rather have ridden five hundred miles upon a hard-trotting horse than to have heard any such speech. [Great laughter.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Con gress of the United States of America.

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC No. 2.7 [RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 2.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the printing of additional copies of the Journals and Public Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall hereafter be printed one hundred copies of the public journals and documents of the House of Representatives, in addition to the number now printed, which shall be deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution according to law.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM R. KING,

Speaker of the Senate pro tempore.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1851. Mr. HUNTER presented the credentials of the Hon.
John J. McRae, appointed by the Governor of Mississippi
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The oath having been administered, Mr. McRak took his seat.
Mr. GWIN submitted the following resolution, observing

Mr. GWIN submitted the following resolution, observing that, as a petition relating to the subject would come up on Tuesday, and probably occasion debate, it was desirable to have all the information possible in relation to it, and would ask its immediate adoption:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish the Senate with any letters from officers of the navy on the subject of corporal punishment in the navy, and any code or codes of law or regulations which he may have had prepared for the better government of the navy.

The resolution was adopted

The resolution was adopted.

The following bills were then read a third time and

The bill granting to the State of Mississippi the right of way and a donation of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from Brandon to the eastern border of said State in the direction of Mont-

gomery, Alabama.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the brig Ada.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES. The resolution of Mr. FOOTE, declaring the compromise measures to be a definitive settlement of the slavery ques-tion, was then taken up; when Mr. FOOTE rose and continued his remarks commenced

yesterday, concluding at a late hour.

Mr. HOUSTON rose, but yielded the floor to Mr. RHETT, who desired to explain some personal matters, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851. The joint resolution expressive of the sympathy of Congress for the exiled Irish patriots, Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, and their associates, was considered in Comettee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. SHIELDS, was ordered to lie on the table

ABD-EL-KADER. The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to interpose the friendly offices of this Government with the Republic of France for the liberation of Abd-el-Kader.

Mr. HALE desired that as the preceding resolution had been laid on the table, and he did not desire to put Abd-el-Kader before Smith O'Brien, he would move that the relution be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

TO MAKE LAND WARRANTS ASSIGNABLE. The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Underwood to make land warrants assignable, was read a second time,

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that he had held a conferen Mr. UNDERWOOD said that he had held a conference with the Commissioner of Public Lands on the subject, and a report was expected by Monday or Tuesday, and he would therefore prefer that the whole matter should go to the Committee of Public Lands, and let that Committee have the subject before it in all its bearings, and report such a bill as would most likely be acceptable to the Senate.

The joint resolution was then referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with the following amendment of Mr. Borland, which was ordered to be printed:

Be it further resolved, That in all cases where the militia, or volunteers, or State troops, were called out under the requisition of the Secretary of War, or of any officer of the United States army duly authorized, and whose services have been recognised and paid by the United States, they shall be considered as having been in the service of the United States, and shall be entitled to the benefit of the act of which these resolutions

Mr. WALKER then gave notice that he should offer the following amendment, which was likewise ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands: Provided, That not more than two land warrants of one

hundred and sixty acres each, or their equivalent in warrants of one hundred and sixty acres each, or their equivalent in warrants of less denominations, shall be located by or in the name of the same individual upon any of the public lands.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened, and— The Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1851.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. M. took occasion, in asking leave to introduce this bill, to state that it was the same that had been passed by the House at the last session and defeated in the Senate the very last night of the session for want of time to bring it to a final rate. t to a final vote. It was unfortunately too much the habit of both branches to delay action upon measures of this kind until towards the close of a session, when it was almost impossible to give them that scrutiny and attention object in bringing this truly important bill thus early be-fore them was, that ample time might be secured for its consideration, and that it might escape the same catas-trophe which defeated it last session. He invoked for it

the early attention of the Committee on Commerce, whose especial consideration he would commend it. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE NAVY. The following resolution, submitted by Mr. HALE on the

4th instant, came up for consideration : Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed the information the Senate if the Navy Department has been informed any violation of the law of the United States abolishing States about the naval service by any officer of the navy; and, if so, what measures, if any, has the Secretary taken to vindi-

Mr. HALE moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting:

"That the President of the United States be requested to it "That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether any charges were preferred by any officer of the United States frigate Cumberland against William K. Lattimer, while commanding said frigate on her recent cruise, for illegal punishment and disobedience of orders; and also whether any court of inquiry was holden on the conduct of said Latimer; and if so, what was the finding or recommendation of said court of inquiry; and if any such charges have been made against said Latimer, or if any such court of inquiry has been holden, that he furnish the same to the Senate; and that he also inform the Senate what proceeding the Secreand that he also inform the Senate what proceeding the Secretary of the Navy has taken in the premises, both as regard said Latimer and the officer who preferred said charges." The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES. The resolution of Mr. FOOTE on this subject having een taken up-

Mr. HOUSTON rose and addressed the Senate at sor length; Mr. FOOTE rejoined, and after some further re-marks from Messrs. BUTLER, HALE, and CLEMENS, the Senate, on motion of the latter, adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851. The resolution of Mr. FOOTE on this subject having been

aken up— Mr. CLEMENS observed that he was entitled to the loor, but as he had heard it intimated that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) desired to make a few observations, he would very cheerfully waive his right in order tallow that Senator the brief period he desired.

Mr. CASS expressed his sense of obligation for the courtesy of the Senator from Alabama in yielding to him courtesy or the senator from Alabama in yielding to him the floor, which he promised to occupy but a few minutes, when he trusted the Senator would be permitted to re-sume it, in order to go on with his remarks, which he (Mr. C.) was sure the Senate would find more interesting

(Mr. C.) was sure the Senate would find more interesting than any thing he had to say.

Though I expressed (continued Mr. Cass) to the hon-orable mover of this resolution (Mr. Poorz) my regret at its introduction, yet here it is, and I am required to vote upon it, to testify my satisfaction at the passage of the compromise measures, and my conviction that the ar-rangement was a just and should be a final one, no more to be disturbed in whole or in part. I have before take to be disturbed in whole or in part. I have before taken occasion in my seat here, when practical subjects involving all these issues were before us, to state my views, and I shall not now repeat them, when the course proposed proposes no legislative action. I am not generally in favor of mere legislative declarations, leading to no practical results; yet the circumstances which surround this proceeding give to it unusual importance, and it may well rest upon its own neguliar claims. The neace of the well rest upon its own peculiar claims. The peace of the country has been assured, I trust, by this series of meacountry has been assured, I trust, by this series of measures, but reports have gone forth, more or less imposing in their character, that they would be assailed in Congress, and some of them repealed, or so modified as to destroy their efficiency and acceptability. Agitation is thus kept alive by the expectation of change, prepared to renew its fearful work, and in this state of things I find renew its fearful work, and in this state of things I find myself face to face with a resolution which asserts, as I believe, the true character and just inviolability of these measures, and seeks thereby to remove from the public mind all apprehension that the perilous contest through which, by the kindness of Providence, we have safely passed, will again be renewed; and I should discharge my duty as faithlessly to my constituents as to myself if I did not meet this proposition with frankness, and support it with firmness. And especially, sir, am I unwilling to be misunderstood in this grave conjuncture, after the denunciations we have heard for the first time from an American Senator in the American Senate against the American Senator in the American Senate against the Confederation and Government of our common country.

If such sentiments are to furnish motives to any one for the rejection of this proposition, they will furnish motives to me for its support; as I desire, by my voice and my vote, equally to mark my disapprobation of them.

Mr. President, the words which fell from the honorable Senator from South Carolins (Mr. Rusry) were as unwelcome as they were unexpected. They fell upon reluctant, I may well say, indignant ears, and they went to sorrowing hearts. I have not the most distant idea of following the Senator in his bill of indictment against his country, against my country, against this glorious Union, the most precious political gift of God to man since the exodus of our first parents from the Garden of Eden. I will not follow him—the task would be too irksone—in his arithmetical calculations of what the different portions of our country have lost or gained in the collection and disbursement of revenue, in the disposition of the public lands, nor even in the amounts of pensions granted to the poor and time-honored but time-stricken relies of our revolutionary struggle; not only because many of the facts and almost all the conclusions are erronsous, but still more, because after all the inequality, (which really exists not, but which may be shadowed forth by the most distempered imagination.) there remains a sum of freedom and prosperity, of enjoyment and of blessings, such as the world never saw before, and will never see again, if this Union is dissolved. That it is the freest Government the sun ever shone upon requires no clearer proof than is furnished by these very denunciations againstit, uttered in this high place, in the presence of the portiait of the Father of his Country, hallowing not merely adoraing these walls, and who, in his last solemn act, warned us against sectional feelings and their consequences. That Government has not merely been assailed in a strain of invective rare even in the contests of party, but the determination has been awowed, in language not less clear than unqualified, to break ten this has been my country, my happy, glorious country, and for more than half a century, since I have been old enough to appreciate and to love it, its Government has protected me and mine from foreign aggression and lomestic violence.

The honorable Senator seems to measure the value of

If such sentiments are to furnish motives to any one for

The honorable Senator seems to measure the value of free institutions by a standard adapted to his own peculiar motives of the operation of fiscal laws, and the assumed want of equality, which he has strangely and strongly asserted, but has failed to prove, may be the knell, is now indeed the passing knell, he hopes and believes, of this world-watched republic. But our real equality, the true American equality of condition by which there is neither high nor low among us, and which freely offers fortune and honors alike to the hopes and exertions of all—this condition of social existence the Senator has not glanced at, probably has not even thought of, in his search after the evidences of sectional inequality. But it is an institution which those who commenced life under circumstances less fortunate than the Senator regard as the brightest spot in our political firmament, as offering ample compensation for any temporary partial operation of public measures, where such occur, (and they must sometimes occur in every Government,) far greater than in the cases, even if they were all liable which they operation of public measures, where such occur, (and they must sometimes occur in every Government,) far greater than in the cases, even if they were all liable, which they are not, to this objection, whose proofs have been collected with so much industry, and spread before us with so much power, and I doubt not sincerely, but with so little conviction. Such was the charge against the non-intercourse, the embargo, the war, the tariff, and, to some exmuch power, and I doubt not sincerely, but with so little conviction. Such was the charge against the non-intercurse, the embargo, the war, the tariff, and, to some extent, against the removal of the deposites. And the forboding of ruin, happily rebuked by the results, was then as wide-spread as it can be again, and was rendered still more powerful by that strange spirit of hallucination to which the best and wisest are often subject during periods of excitement in this our world of errors. And I may well speak with a full heart upon the subject of our equality of condition; for this very condition, joined indeed to the undeserved favor of my fellow-citizens, has given me, whose early prospects in life were shrouded in difficulties, and who passed much of it in hard and harsh duties in the forest—it has given even to me this opportunity, and I glory in it, of bearing my testimony of gratitude to the priceless value of the Constitution here in this great depository of its power. And when in God's good time I shall need its protection no longer, may I leave it as a most precious legacy, untouched and unscathed, to those who are most dear to me, an object of pride and affection for them as it has been for me.

One word more, Mr. President. What a strange spectacle does the opposition to the compromise exhibit? Assailed with equal violence, not to say virulence, North and South, its enemies unite in condemning it with equal zeal, but they unite in nothing else. Both parties charge it with unconstitutionality and injustice, because it concedes all to one and nothing to the other, while each considers itself the injured party, and its rights and feelings as sacrificed by the arrangement. For myself, sir, I believe it was a wise and patriotic disposition of the eventful questions which agitated and threatened us, and I think, if other evidence were wanting, it has been supplied by the criminations and recriminations which are yet sounding in our ears.

Mr. CLEMENS then rose and addressed the Senate at

ounding in our ears. Mr. CLEMENS then rose and addressed the Senate at Lagth, and was followed by Mr. DOUGLAS, when Mr. DOWNS obtained the floor; but as the Senate was thin, he' moved that the further consideration of this subject be postponed till the first Monday in January, which was

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a brief period the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned to Friday. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

About half-past 12 o'clock the Senate was called to rder, but it was evident there was no quorum present.

Mr. FELCH moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. MANGUM asked that the motion be withdrawn, which was done; and Mr. M. then moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

The CHAIR intimated that there were constitutional

objections: where no quorum was present they might ad-ourn from day to day.

Mr. BRADBURY expressed the hope that they would wait, and perhaps a quorum would be present, and inti-mated that some step should be taken to inquire into the

hauses of the late fire.

Mr. CASS said that he had prepared some motion in

relation to that subject; but, from the confusion, it appeared that nothing could be done before Monday.

Mr. MANGUM moved that the Senate adjourn.

And the CHAIR having put the question, there appeared ten for, and ten against the proposition, and the motion failed A brief space intervening, and no quorum appearing— On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 22, 1851.

Mr. CARTTER moved a suspension of the rules to nable him to offer the following resolution: Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossuth on his arrival in the Capital, and introduce him to the House of Representatives. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, stated that he desired to de-

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, stated that he desired to debate the resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, Allison, Andrews, John Appleton, Babcock, Bartlett, Bennett, Bissell, Bowne, John H. Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Busby, Joseph Cable, Thompson Campbell, Cartter, Caskie, Chandler, Chapman, Chastain, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Cobb, Conger, Curtis, Geo. T. Davis, John G. Davis, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Faulkner, Ficklin, Florence, Floyd, Fowler, Freeman, Henry M. Fuller, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Green, Grey, Grow, Hascall, Hendricks, Hibbard, Horsford, Howard, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Ingersoll, Ives, John Johnson, J. G. Jones, Preston King, Kuhns, Kurtz,